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1 Improvements relating to Water Treatment Apparatus 2 The present invention relates to a water treatment 3 apparatus programmable pass key. 4 5 Water treatment apparatus including for example 6 7 ultra-pure treatment and filtration apparatus for laboratory, medical, clinical, research and other 8 uses, are becoming increasingly sophisticated. 9 the need to ensure correct operation of such 10 apparatus also requires to keep in step. 11 12 13 However, operation of such apparatus is still commonly accessible by any user whether trained or 14 15 untrained. It is increasingly not desired to allow 16 untrained users to carry out any significant 17 resetting or re-operation of water treatment 18 apparatus. This includes such operations as 'sanitisation'. 19 20 21 Sanitisation of water treatment apparatus is an important operation, and its incorrect operation, 22

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such as conducting the operation too frequently or

2 too infrequently, or whilst other operations are

3 ongoing, can lead to significant damage to the

4 apparatus and/or water product therefrom.

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6 It is an intention of the present invention to

7 obviate these disadvantages.

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9 It is also possible to control water treatment

10 apparatus from more than one access point for either

11 display and/or control, with these access points

12 being in separate or different locations. It is

13 desired to have improved safety levels across the

14 system to reduce the possibility of errors due to

15 overlapping control.

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17 Thus, according to one aspect of the present

18 invention, there is provided a water treatment

19 apparatus programmable pass key comprising a data

20 carrier programmed with one or more predetermined

21 codes, each code relating to an operation in or of

22 the water treatment apparatus.

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24 The pass key could have any suitable size, shape or

25 design, including the design and style of other

26 programmable keys such as for tools, cars, computers

27 or other technical equipment. Generally such keys

28 are usable with one hand, and are adapted to be

29 easily storable.

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1 The data carrier may be any form of programmable data carrier known in the art, generally including a 2 3 computer chip or chips. 4 The operation(s) of the water treatment apparatus 5 include all those known in the art, including any 6 7 type of treatment of water, such as filtration, 8 sanitisation or recirculation, and any type of 9 reprogramming of the water treatment apparatus to provide different flow rates, levels of filtration, 10 etc, as well as servicing operations of the 11 12 apparatus. 13 14 The term "water treatment apparatus" as used herein 15 includes a complete or stand-alone apparatus, as well as components or parts or fittings of water 16 17 treatment apparatus, such as individual treatment 18 units or replaceable or consumable parts such as a 19 resin cartridge, as well as multi-site apparatus 20 having more than one user or user-operable 21 interface. 22 The latter apparatus can often be in different rooms 23 24 or even buildings, often leading to complications where different users are using the same apparatus 25 at the same time, but desiring different operations 26 27 therefrom. The pass key of the present invention 28 ensures that certain operations such as sanitisation 29 can be limited to one or more authorised users. 30 Multiple access points may be connected across a 31 32 network as known in the art, such as via an RS485

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connection across a Local Area Network (LAN). Each 1 access point may be individually programmed to have 2 access to different operations, display screens or 3 alarms. The access points may be configured to only 4 allow one controller to be used at any time or may 5 indicate the location of any network activity. 6 7 8 It may further be preferable to limit the location of activation of certain operations, such as 9 sanitisation, to certain control points such as the 10 location of chemical addition or storage. 11 12 The pass key of the present invention is preferably 13 separable from the water treatment apparatus, and so 14 includes an electronic circuit which can co-operate 15 with an electronic circuit in the host water 16 treatment apparatus. The co-operation of the pass 17 key and water treatment apparatus may be one way, 18 19 either from the pass key to the apparatus or vice-20 versa, or two way. 21 22 The pass key and the water treatment apparatus can communicate via any form of transmittable waveform, 23 24 analogue or digital, including optical and magnetic 25 contacts. Preferably these circuits communicate by physical electrical contact for maximum robustness 26 and confirmation of connection, and to minimise 27 interference by other means of communication. 28 29 Preferably co-operation of the circuits is only 30 possible when the communication is correctly created, and this is only achieved when the pass key 31

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is correctly connected, installed and/or fitted with 1 2 the host water treatment apparatus. 3 4 Such keys are known in the art, for example from 5 Dallas Semiconductor Corp. (Dallas TX, USA). key is scanned and the correct type is confirmed 6 7 before the serial number stored in the non volatile 8 memory is checked prior to allowing access to the 9 functions programmed for that device. 10 The pass key preferably includes a memory capacity 11 12 and an ability to read/interrogate the water treatment apparatus, and/or vice versa. 13 14 15 The pass key may also include a database having 16 relevant data relating to the water treatment 17 apparatus such as validation information, process information, and/or manufacturing information. 18 Typical information includes, but is not limited to, 19 date of manufacture, date of the or each servicing 20 21 and/or testing and/or other operation, the user, 22 process parameters and data, quality control 23 details, and possibly a unique reference code. 24 25 Thus, the present invention extends to a water 26 treatment apparatus programmable pass key as herein 27 before defined in combination with a water treatment apparatus adapted to receive and read the pass key. 28 29 The or each code of the pass key may include an 30 31 enablement signal to the water treatment apparatus which signal may include means for the user to 32

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uniquely control one or more different operations of 1 2 the water treatment apparatus. 3 The pass key or one or more codes in the pass key 4 may be time-dependent, so as to require renewal or 5 6 reactivation after a certain time. The certain time 7 could be a predetermined time period wherein the user requires retraining on the water treatment 8 9 apparatus, or the apparatus requires different 10 operations, and the like. 11 Different pass keys could be usable on the same 12 water treatment apparatus, but each pass key could 13 have a different number and/or type of code 14 according to different types of access allowed by 15 types of different users, such as laboratory 16 personnel and service engineers. 17 18 19 The pass key of the present invention obviates the 20 need for pass words or pin numbers commonly used in 21 the art to gain access through a key board or key 22 pad to technological apparatus, and can ensure that only authorised personnel can adjust key operating 23 parameters, such as alarm conditions, auto-restart, 24 25 etc. 26 The pass key may also allow access to operational 27 data such as hours operated, number of stop/starts, 28 29 sanitisations and the like. 30 31 The pass key can also instruct that only key 32 personnel, perhaps those who have only had the

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appropriate training, can initiate activities such as system cleaning and sanitisation. As chemicals 2 3 or sanitisation agents can be pumped for some distance through the complete network of pipes and 4 outlets for some types of water treatment apparatus, 5 it is an essential safety aspect that only qualified 6 personnel undertake this activity, and in such a way 7 as to avoid conflict with simultaneous operators or 8 9 users. 10 11 The pass key of the present invention could also 12 ensure that for an operation such as cleaning and/or sanitisation, such a process can only proceed upon 13 presentation of the key. In many present water 14 treatment apparatus, sanitisation is carried out by 15 the manual introduction of relevant chemicals as and 16 17 when desired, without any ability of the water 18 treatment apparatus to inhibit any user from carrying out the operation when unnecessary. 19 20 21 The cleaning and/or sanitisation process could include recirculation of the chemicals or sanitants, 22 reduction of reservoirs levels, discharge to drains, 23 24 rinsing with fresh water, all in an automatic 25 process, such that down time of the apparatus is minimised due to the use of self-draining reservoirs 26 with no hideout areas, deadlegs, etc. 27 28 Where there are more than one display or control 29 30 stations, the current operation regime can be displayed and in certain circumstances, such as 31 during a sanitisation, local operation or control 32

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can be inhibited. Alternatively certain operations 1 may be prevented from initiation by the distant 2 3 access point. 4 A further advantage of the present invention is that 5 it can be time coded, such that after a pre-set 6 time, possibly installed during programming of the 7 pass key, it would become inoperable. 8 Thus for instance, this could be a signal that the pass key 9 holder must attend ongoing product training at pre-10 determined intervals to ensure their knowledge of 11 the product is kept up to date and their skill codes 12 13 revalidated. 14 The present invention extends to a method of 15 operating a water treatment apparatus, wherein one 16 or more operations of the water treatment apparatus 17 are only operable by conjunction of a programmable 18 pass key as herein before defined with the water 19 treatment apparatus, said pass key having a or the 20 code adapted to operate the or each operation. 21

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